

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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J. W. JACKSON, Sec'y.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W.—Meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Pilot Knob. J. M. PEACH, M. W.
C. MILLER, Rec'y.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. meets on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M.—Meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M.—Meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Churches.

HIGH MASS and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5 o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain streets, Ironton. J. M. LATT, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

ALL kinds of Carpenter and Joiner's work executed in honest, workmanlike manner. Plans and Estimates furnished when desired.

DINNING & BYRNS,
WITH
B. ZWART,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice together in the Circuit Court of Iron county, Missouri. All legal business entrusted to their care will receive prompt and faithful attention. 1m524312

MRS. M. I. MOSER
HAS OPENED
Millinery Parlor,
At her residence on West Side of Main St.,
Ironton, Missouri.

W. C. PATTON,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ironton, Missouri.
Office in Academy of Music.
S. S. VAUGHN,
Ironton Tonsorial Saloon,
Shop in the Academy of Music Building,
Ironton, Missouri.
Hair-Cutting and Shaving Done in City Style.

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Late Judge 15th Circuit. Pros. Att'y of Iron Co.
EMERSON & EDGAR,
Attorneys at Law
Ironton, Missouri,
PRACTICE in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

FRANZ DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent,
AND Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the State Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
OFFICE IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING,
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

BERNARD ZWART,
Attorney at Law,
(COMMISSIONER U. S. CIRCUIT COURT),
Ironton, Missouri.
PAYS prompt attention to collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri; to settlements of estate and of partnership accounts, business at the land office, purchase and sale of mineral lands, and all law business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

DR. A. S. PRINCE,
DENTIST,
Ironton, Missouri.
RENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

J. N. BISHOP,

DEALER IN

STOVES,

HARDWARE,

FURNITURE

PUMPS,

WOODENWARE,

GLASS,

PISTOLS,

NAILS,

GARDEN TOOLS

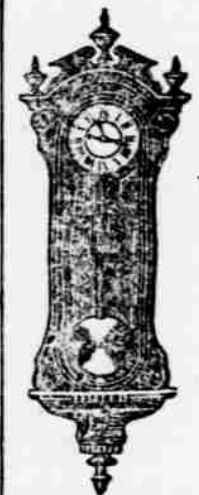
MATRESSES,

POWDER

GRANITE IRONWARE.



Manufacturer of Tinware, Roofing and Guttering.
Agent for Buckeye Mower and Sweepstake Thresher
South Side Courthouse Square, IRONTON, MISSOURI.



S. LOPEZ,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, and
Jewelry.



Repairing done promptly, and
all work Guaranteed.

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Etc., Etc.

W. P. McCARVER

Has just received a large Stock of Saddler's Goods, and
is now prepared for the Fall Trade.

DON'T FORGET IT!

ALL WORK WARRANTED, AND AT THE LOWEST
PRICES!

All who need goods in my line will do well to
examine my new stock.

W. P. McCarver, Ironton, Mo.

JOHN ALBERT.

GENERAL UNDERTAKER

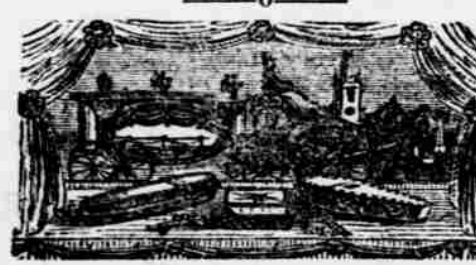
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BURIAL ROBES OF ALL KINDS.

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ON APPLICATION.

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EMBLEMS
of All
Descriptions.



Also Agent for
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Tombstones
and
Monuments.

Plans and Designs
may be seen at Office.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Rooms One Door South of Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP, FRESH, PURE GROCERIES

—GO TO—

S. G. & W. G. FAIRCHILD'S STORE,
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

THEY HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS BY WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

Groceries,

Provisions

FLOUR,

Cornmeal,

Corn, Oats,

Meat.

Produce, etc.,



Dry Goods
Boots, Shoes,
Notions,
Hats,
Table and
Pocket
Cutlery,
Queensware
and
Stoneware

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A STORE, AT RARE BARGAINS.
They want your patronage, and full satisfaction is guaranteed to all. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and Sold at Market Rates

Smooth Coins Good for Their Face Value.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

There has been an interesting little correspondence between Secretary Folger, of the United States Treasury, and Mr. J. K. Johnston, a fish dealer in the Union Market, in which the Secretary of the Treasury settled a bet in favor of Mr. Johnston, overruled the decision of the St. Louis Sub-Treasury and gave some interesting information on the subject of worn coin all at once. Several weeks since Mr. Johnston found himself the possessor of a silver half dollar worn smooth. A brother dealer made a small bet with him that it was not legal tender, as, since mutilated coin ceased to pass current, it has been the universal practice to refuse silver worn smooth by use. Mr. Johnston sent his half dollar to the Sub-Treasury, where, much to his disgust, he was told that it could not be received. Determined not to submit tamely, he sat down and wrote to Secretary Folger, enclosing the coin and asking an opinion as to whether it was legal tender. He enclosed two three-cent stamps, and requested that the fifty-cent piece be returned. The other day he got back the coin in a letter, with the Secretary's name signed to it, the substance of which was that the coin was good for its face value. He sent it to the Sub-Treasury again, and his message gave the expert there another chance to take it without being intimidated by the head of the Department. The rash expert refused to avail himself of the opportunity, but he weakened when Folger's signature was thrust under his nose. The smooth half dollar was redeemed in stamps, and Mr. Johnston was triumphant.

Curious Facts About the Tariff.

[Washington Special to the Post-Dispatch.]

The discussion of the tariff has brought about some curious facts about the importations into this country. Who would have supposed, for instance, that there were four million pounds of glue imported annually into this country, which slaughters such large quantities of cattle every year, and might, from their hoofs and horns, make glue enough to stick the world? Castor oil must be manufactured largely in this country, for the importation of the oil is only 900 gallons a year, while the castor beans are imported at the rate of nearly 50,000 bushels a year. Of olive and salad oil the importations are nearly 1,000 gallons a day, omitting Sundays. Of opium nearly 1,000 pounds a day come into this country, of which one-third is prepared for smoking. It pays about \$1,000,000 a year duty as it passes through the Custom Houses. The value of plate-glass for windows imported is about \$2,500,000 before the duty is added, and in many instances this doubles the value. The value of plate-glass mirrors, imported for vain people, is nearly \$1,000,000 a year without the duty. Even into this hog-producing country there are imported 75,000 pounds of ham and bacon; and, although this is a great pastoral country, it buys from abroad nearly 5,000,000 pounds of cheese a year, and 2,500,000 pounds of butter. This grain-growing and exporting country imports over 125,000 bushels of wheat and over 12,000,000 bushels of rye per year. Sardines seem to hold their own in spite of the fact that American fisheries are growing; for they came in last year at the rate of 25,000 boxes a day the year round, and champagne came with them at the rate of about half as many bottles a day all the year. The value of beads and bead ornaments is, after the duty is paid, nearly \$1,000 a year, and of buttons more than that sum. The gentlemen who have recently imported a lot of ostriches into California for the purpose of growing and selling ostrich feathers may find encouragement in the fact that the value of feathers imported into this country annually amounts to about \$5,000,000. The laxity of the hen laws of the country is illustrated by the fact that above 150,000,000 eggs were imported last year. It may be proper to close this list by remarking that the imports of beer amounted to \$1,500,000, and of sauer kraut to \$250,000.

A High Tariff and its Actual Effect Upon the American Laboring Classes.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

A correspondent of the Sun, possessed of a memory for facts and the faculties of investigation and comparison, has been employing himself with the study of the "tariff for revenue" period between 1850 and 1860, and contrasting its effects upon wages and what wages would buy, with the period of high "protection between 1870 and 1880, and its effects upon wages and their purchasing power. His comparisons indicate that it is a cruel perversion of facts to say that "a high tariff is the poor man's friend." In the period from 1850 to 1860 the average tariff rate was 15 per cent. of the value of the goods imported; in the decade from 1870 to 1880 it was, as now, over 42 per cent. In the former period the value of our exports exceeded the value of our imports \$40,000,000, while under high protection the balance has been for the most part the other way. During the decade from 1850 to 1860 articles of American manufacture constituted 15 per cent. of our total exports; in the period from 1870 to 1880, but 14 per cent., showing a decline under "protection," notwithstanding our activity in all departments enterprise. In 1860 the average wages of hands in woolen mills were \$357.26 per annum; in 1879 but \$293.05; showing a decline under high tariff of \$64.21 a year, and that the workman was about 22 per cent. better off in wages under a low tariff. In the cotton mills the average wages of 1860 were \$363.40; in 1879, \$240.17, a decline of \$123.23, or about 34 per cent. For both industries the wages average less in New England, the paradise of protection, than anywhere else in the United States. Other industries would show similar results in comparison in favor of the low tariff period. Wages are worth what they will buy. In 1860 money would buy more than now. Comparing the cost of fifty-eight articles, necessities of life, including rent, fuel, meats, vegetables, flour, &c., in 1860 with their cost in 1879, our correspondent gets this result: That the cost of the whole fifty-eight articles in certain quantities in the latter year was \$100, or \$1.75 each, while in 1860 they could be bought for \$1.32 each, a difference of purchasing power for money of 32 1/2 per cent. The conclusion drawn from these facts is that in pretending to "protect" the American workingman from foreign "pauper labor" our tariff lords are in reality pauperizing American labor.

A project has been introduced into Congress for the appointment of a commissioner who is to visit all the countries of South America, and to find out what they would think of a railroad connecting them with the United States through the Isthmus of Panama. As the salary of this proposed commissioner would be \$10,000, the bill would make a nice little berth for somebody; and if he could not collect \$10,000 worth of information on the subject the first year, no doubt he would be willing to keep on trying, at the same annual rate, until Congress should be perfectly satisfied.—N. Y. Sun.

Those journals that are torturing their souls over the apprehension that silver may be forced on the holders of the public debt make themselves extremely absurd. There is now about \$28,000,000 in the Treasury. This would cut a vast figure in paying off a public debt of \$1,900,000,000. We have been five years in accumulating about \$28,000,000 silver in the Treasury, during which time \$400,000,000 of the debt has been paid. Silver accumulates in the Treasury at the rate of \$5,000 annually, and we pay the debt at the rate of \$150,000,000.—Missouri Republican.

Old river men say that the Mississippi is not a backwoods creek that bubbles up and becomes a torrent in an afternoon. If the Ohio is well cleared out before a thaw sets in northward, they add, the Father of waters will glide past St. Louis with no appreciable damage to property. All the owners of riparian real estate feel safe in the guards that have for so many years resisted the river's encroachments in the spring, and nobody apprehends an serious flood this year at this point.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Mr. Rahill, of Minnesota, is an anti-monopolist who attacks the bloated corporations in a sensible manner. He proposes to prohibit by legislation the issuing of free passes to the members of the Legislature, State officers, members of Congress or Judges of the courts. In St. Louis we succeeded in cutting the deep-head list off from the street railroads, and although it has not perceptibly improved the morality of street railroad management, it was an improvement worthy of imitation.—Post-Dispatch.

Senatorial dignity finds expression even in the horse and wagon used by the Secretary of the Senate, and paid for by the United States. The Clerk of the House of Representatives also has a horse and wagon at public expense, but it is a cheap-John affair, costing only \$600 a year, while the Senatorial horse and wagon is a gilt-edged \$1,200 turn-out.—Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Everts's discovery that the cause of the Revolutionary War was the determination of the Thirteen Colonies to confer upon the American people the blessings of a protective tariff excites the suspicion that he has been storing his mind with information derived from some comic history of the United States.—Brooklyn Eagle.

In a paper read before the New Haven Clinical Society, Dr. Elliott said: "When a diagnosis is uncertain, few doctors hesitate to tell a man that he has malaria." Again: "Medical men are almost superstitious in regard to the invisible spectre malaria. One hardly dares to treat an obscure case without working in a good dose of quinia during the first day or two."

Recent experiments with the telephone in this city have shown that the instrument may be used over nearly if not quite as long circuits as the ordinary Morse apparatus. With a Hopkins telephone and a completely metallic circuit, communication was freely held with Albany, the return wire making the distance traversed by a circuit a little over 400 miles.—N. Y. Times.

Evangelist Barnes writes to the Stanford (Ky.) Journal that he has become convinced that the Anglo-Saxon race came from the ten lost tribes of Israel. He also learns that "Queen Victoria to-day prides not herself on being the house of Guelph, but on better lineage still—a lineal descendant of David," and that Disraeli's policy was shaped by a knowledge of the same fact.

The great sandstone anvil of the mound-builders is in possession of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. It was found about two miles above Ironton, Mo., by Dr. H. H. Hill, a successful collector of American relics. This anvil is composed of very sharp grit, contains over one hundred depressions, weighs about five hundred pounds, and measures eight inches at its greatest circumference.—Beadle's Weekly (New York).

"A Little Nonsense," &c.

A board full of nails is the worst we ever saw.—New York News.

The expense of cigars should be put down as among "losses by fire."—Lowell Courier.

When the little short man begged the big tall woman for a kiss, she stooped to concur.—The Drummer.

A Texas man was lynched for riding a mule on Sunday. It was another man's mule, by the way.—Chicago Tribune.

The reason why a rumor travels is because it gains currency, and therefore makes money and can afford to travel.—New York Evangelist.

Money is called the great circulating medium because men have to circulate in a lively way to get a medium amount of it.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

A cat when pursued by a ferocious dog may not be feeling quite as well as usual, but nevertheless she presents a fur-straight appearance.—Yavocob Strauss.

A correspondent wants to know where the expression "Let up" comes from. We believe it comes from the fellow who isn't on top in the fight.—Philadelphia Sun.

A Treasurer cannot honestly do anything for himself with money that belongs to the public. If he attempts to he will sooner or later run away.—New Orleans Picayune.

Here's a pretty fix. The Government doesn't know what to do with the Weather Bureau, and the people don't know what to do with the weather.—New Haven Register.

It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The Constitution of the United States says: "The right to bare arms shall not be infringed."—Buffalo Express.

A man intruded into an Irishman's shanty the other day. "What do you want?" asked Pat. "Nothing," was the reply. "Then you'll find it in the jug where the whiskey was."—The Wexleyan.

A manufactory of brass band instruments was burned a few days ago at Elkhart, Ind. Whether this is a dispensation of divine providence, or only an act of the populace, is not known.—Peck's Sun.

Prof. Proctor speaks of 24,000,000 years ago as calmly as any other man would remark of last Fourth of July. It is what has happened in the last fifty years that has worried most of us.—Detroit Free Press.

A woman not more than four feet high was recently married to a man six feet three inches in height, in Illinois. She certainly could not have fallen in love with him. She must have climbed up into his affections.—Texas Siftings.

An enterprising chap in New York advertises that he is prepared to receive orders for the composition of dime novels, circus advertisements and other extravagant pieces of fiction. His life abilities are not estimated, but they must be immense.—Norristown Herald.

When a woman rushes out into the yard, her eyes flashing with executive determination, and picks up a piece of board to throw at a hen, it is interesting to see how quickly all the children playing in the vicinity will run in front of her to prevent being hit.—Saturday American.